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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In 1949, almost all pension funds were combined under the control of the Department for Pensions of the Ministry of Labor. A few institutions were permitted to maintain their own pension funds, including the Organization of War Invalids, the Rumanian Railways, and the Army Pension Fund, but nevertheless came under the supervision of the Pensions Department.
2. Persons now entitled to receive a pension are male workers over 60 years old and women over 55 years old. The highest pensions are paid to retired artists and actors, whose payments are as high as 25,000 lei per month. Pensions as high as 10,000 lei per month are paid to miners. These figures refer to the period before the currency stabilization.
3. In 1949, a special commission examined all pensions being paid (including payments through state, municipal or private institutions) and many of these were cancelled. Pensions formerly paid to retired managers and senior officials of municipal or private organizations or to engineers of the Caille Ferate Romane (CFR) were cancelled, unless these officials were considered politically acceptable, even though they had paid contributions to pension funds for years. Loss of the pension involves loss of food and clothing ration cards, the right to free medical treatment, reduced rent, and tax exemptions.
4. Policemen and prison wardens who had served under the Antonescu regime were deprived of their right to pensions in 1951, as well as physicians and attorneys. All workers who have escaped from Greece receive pensions, which has caused dissatisfaction even in Communist Party circles.

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5. Prior to 1951, all complaints went to the Department. In 1951, a decentralization took place and each district established its own pension department. The new pensions system is not yet organized, and the sums to be paid are not yet known, but payments will probably be kept as low as possible. They are to be made through the Casa de Economii si Consemnatiuni (CEC).
6. Up to the end of 1951 the Pensions Department was located on Calea Sfantu Ionica, Bucharest. It is believed to have been transferred to the premises of the Ministry of Labor (Piata Lahovari) in January 1952. The head of the Department is Thiu, a very capable former worker, who was transferred to the Ministry at the end of 1951. The staff consists of 600 employees, 65 percent of whom are women.

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